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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 9.

OCTOBER 15, 1924.

NO. 16.

Feature of Issue: RYE.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

Excessive rainfall in some of the European countries is reported to be causing considerable deterioration in grain crops and may result in further reductions in final estimates of yields. Recent reports from Spain and Poland are below previous forecasts. The Spanish crop is now placed at 126 million bushels as compared with 157 million bushels produced in 1923 and 125 million bushels harvested in 1922. It has been unofficially reported that there was a considerable carryover from the abundant harvest of 1923 which will, to some extent, make up for the shortage of the crop of the current season. A recent estimate places the Polish crop at 23 million bushels as compared with 50 million bushels produced last year.

Conditions in Argentina and Australia are favorable. Slight increases in acreage are reported but unless conditions are unusually propitious, it does not seem likely that production will equal the bumper crops harvested last year. A press report places production in Australia at 119 million bushels compared with 126 million bushels last year. Drought in Chile is reported to have injured the wheat crop and there are rumors of restricting exports in order to prevent a shortage for domestic needs.

WINTER SEEDINGS.

Large amounts of summer fallow in Canada are ready for next year according to the Canadian Pacific Railway Crop Report. Work, however, is from two to three weeks behind normal and unless conditions are favorable through November the amount of fall plowing will probably be less than usual. Drought in Mexico will prevent extensive seedings of wheat.

Soil conditions in Europe are generally favorable for plowing and seeding. Good progress is being made in seedings in Russia according to an unofficial report and first comments on the appearance of the young

CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.WINTER SEEDINGS,--CONT'D.

plants are favorable. Scattered rains in Spain have improved conditions for plowing and sowing. Weather is favoring field work in Belgium, and soil conditions in France are excellent but there is some apprehension felt about obtaining a supply of good dry seed. Weather conditions are also reported favorable for field work in Yugoslavia.

Little plowing has been done in North Africa because of drought.

Seeding of the Indian wheat crop will begin this month. The extent of the seeding as well as the final yield will be considerably influenced by the amount and distribution of the monsoon rains. During the early part of the monsoon season rainfall was 20 to 40 per cent below normal in the Punjab, where about one-third of the Indian wheat crop is produced. Rains during the mid-monsoon period while more general were light to moderate in Punjab. Lack of the heavy August rainfall which is desirable for favorable conditions for wheat seeding may result in a decreased acreage or change of crops.

RYE

Production of rye is confined largely to the European countries which produce about 90 per cent of the world crop. Although the United States and Canadian crops are greater in quantity than those of some European countries, rye production in North America is of minor importance compared with that of other cereals and its use as a bread grain is of little consequence. The largest producers in the order of their importance are Russia, Germany and Poland and these three countries make up the greater part of the world supply.

Production in Europe outside of Russia during the current season is estimated to be more than 100 million bushels below last season. Considering recent reports of the unfavorable weather conditions which are causing deterioration in the grain crops it is probable that final revisions of crop estimates for 1924 may be below the figures quoted.

OTHER GRAINS

No important changes have occurred in the world crops of barley and oats. Reports of the corn crops in Europe indicate yields above last year.

QUALITY OF CANADIAN CROPS

The quality of Canadian grain crops as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in percentage of the 10 year average weight per measured bushels is as follows: winter wheat 100; spring wheat 96; all wheat 97; oats and barley 94; rye 95; flaxseed 91. Crops are excellent throughout eastern Canada but rains in the Prairie Provinces have delayed threshing. Conditions in Manitoba are variable; flax is promising, roots good and corn poor. In Saskatchewan wheat on the whole is of fair quality where it has not been injured by frost. In Alberta the grain sample is generally poor. Seed oats are scarce and potatoes good.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

RICE

Estimates of the rice production in the ten countries reporting so far this year give an aggregate of 15,347,139 short tons of cleaned rice compared with 14,374,850 short tons last year or an increase of 7.5 per cent. These countries last year produced 24.2 per cent of the world production exclusive of China.

Of these countries the production in the United States is estimated at 448,500 short tons compared with 461,889 tons last year; Japan 9,120,430 tons compared with 8,712,520 last year and Java and Madura 3,862,459 tons as against 3,359,815 tons in 1923.

No figures have as yet been received for India, Siam, and China—all important producing countries—the first two being large exporting countries. It is reported that the Chinese crop will exceed that of last year which was estimated to be 25,000,000 short tons by a prominent Chinese authority. A normal crop in China is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 short tons.

COTTON

Picking is now general in both Upper and Lower Egypt. Reports indicate that the crop in the northern part of Upper Egypt has been disappointing both in quantity and quality. Reports for the southern provinces of Upper Egypt are better and the yield and quality are said to be satisfactory. The Sakellaridis crop in Lower Egypt is reported to be good and there are prospects of a good average yield. The first lots of Sakellaridis which have come on the market are said to be satisfactory and appear to be equal to last year's in quality. Farmers are not satisfied with the results of Zagora in the Delta. This variety seems to be susceptible to climatic conditions and it is believed that it will not yield more than about fifty pounds per acre better than Sakellaridis in the same districts. Pink boll worm attacks are reported to be heavier than usual in Middle Egypt and about normal for the Sakellaridis crop in Lower Egypt.

Rains were general and well distributed in India up to the middle of September when fair weather set in. Unlike last year, there is not a province that has really suffered from drought. Rains were reported in Punjab during the last part of September when further moisture was undesirable but clear weather followed and conditions are said to be excellent. In Bengal and the United Provinces cloudy weather prevailed during the last of September and caused some harm to the crop. On the whole the weather was favorable and the prospects for the crop good.

CROP PROSPECTS, Cont'd.

COTTON, Cont'd.

Intermittent rains during the middle and last of September in the Laguna district of Mexico lowered the grade of the unpicked cotton and harmed the crop, according to a report from Vice Consul Edward S. Maney at Torreon, Mexico. The consul estimates that the Laguna crop will be between 149,000 and 150,000 bales. This estimate is about two-thirds of the amount expected early in the season.

Cotton production in Chosen (Korea) is estimated at 119,602 bales for 1924-25 compared with 111,088 bales for last year according to a radio-gram received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Weather conditions in Brazil were favorable for the cotton crop up to the beginning of September, states American Consul General A. Gualin at Rio de Janeiro. Damage by pests has been negligible this season and fruiting has been average.

ESTIMATES OF SUGARBEET PRODUCTION IN EUROPE ABOVE LAST YEAR.

Estimates of sugarbeet production received by the United States Department of Agriculture from seven European countries which produce about 43 per cent of the total European crop give a total of 19,737,626 short tons compared with 15,888,707 short tons produced by the same countries last year or an increase of 24.2 per cent. The only country reporting a decrease is Belgium where production for this season is 5 per cent less than in 1923. Hungary shows the largest increase, the crop for this year being estimated at nearly 62 per cent more than that of last year. The increase in Netherlands is nearly 34 per cent, that of Czechoslovakia about 30 per cent, and that of Poland almost 25 per cent.

Estimates of the individual countries received to date are as follows:

Countries	: : 1923 :	: : 1924 :	: Decrease : from : 1923.	: Increase : over : 1923.
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Per cent	: Per cent
Czechoslovakia	: 6,640,662	: 8,613,000	: -	: 29.7
Sweden	: 1,148,405	: 1,190,500	: -	: 3.7
Netherlands	: 1,896,214	: 2,539,020	: -	: 33.9
Belgium	: 2,244,855	: 2,132,000	: 5.0	: -
Bulgaria	: 168,655	: 184,860	: -	: 9.6
Hungary	: 951,934	: 1,540,246	: -	: 61.8
Poland	: 2,837,982	: 3,538,000	: -	: 24.7
Total 7 countries ...	: 15,888,707	: 19,737,626	: -	: 24.2
Per Cent of European crop :	42.7	:	:	:

MARKET PROSPECTS

THE OUTLOOK FOR RYE, 1924-25

The European market for American rye promises to be unusually good during the season which has just opened. There is a serious shortage of rye in Northern Europe combined with a smaller world supply of wheat. Last year with a good European rye crop and a large world supply of wheat, the United States was still able to export nearly 20,000,000 bushels of rye in addition to the 40,000,000 bushels supplied to European markets by Russia. This year Russian rye exports will certainly be much smaller than last year, and may not exceed 10,000,000 bushels. Canada and Argentina, the only other important rye surplus countries, cannot export more than 8,000,000 bushels. It is probable, therefore, that there will be a European market at good prices for as much American rye as can be spared above our domestic requirements. The American crop this year is estimated at 65,800,000 bushels with a large carryover from last year of about 20,000,000 bushels. Counting domestic requirements, seed, and probable carryover at 45,000,000 bushels, there is clearly a possibility that exports may reach 40,000,000 bushels.

LONDON BUTTER MARKET CONTINUES FIRM.

The London butter market continues firm under the prevailing conditions of seasonal scarcity. Prices on October 9 were the highest since the British butter market was freed from Government control in March, 1921. The weekly report cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioner in London quotes the various butters on October 9 as follows: Conversions are at exchange of the day.

Danish	-	47-1/4	Cents per lb.
Dutch	-	46-3/4	" " "
Irish	-	43-1/2	" " "
Irish, Unsalted	-	44-3/4	" " "
New Zealand	-	44-1/2	" " "
Australian	-	41-1/2	" " "
Canadian	-	40-3/4	" " "
Siberian	-	32 - 36	" " "

In Denmark the Copenhagen official quotation was 558 Kroner per 100 kgs. or 44-1/2 cents per lb. compared with 580 Kroner or 45-1/2 cents per lb. the previous week. Butter, 92 score, in New York was quoted on the same day at 38-3/4 cents or 8-1/2 cents below the price of Danish in London and 5-3/4 cents below the New Zealand butter. Some exportation of butter has been begun in recent weeks from United States to England, Germany, and Denmark. From New York during the week just ended there were shipped out 6,937 tubs, principally to England. In view of the temporary nature of the demand this butter is being sold on consignment.

FOREIGN CROP SITUATION

Higher lard prices were the outstanding feature of the market in Germany during the first week in October, according to the weekly cable from the Berlin office of the United States Department of Agriculture. Lard in tierces at Hamburg rose from \$16.88 per 100 pounds the previous week to \$18.20 the week ending October 8. The price of hogs, 220-265 pounds weight, dropped slightly from \$18.53 to \$18.37. Margarine was unchanged at \$13.30 per hundred pounds. Receipts of hogs at 14 important markets during the week were steady and about the level maintained for the last two months.

Cables from the London office of the Department covering the month of September show several developments of considerable interest. British imports of lard decreased practically 50 per cent from the previous month or from 26 million pounds to about 13 1/2 million pounds. Imports in September last year amounted to about 18 million pounds. This decreased import reduced considerably the stocks of lard on hand at the end of the month. At Liverpool alone, stocks of refined lard, October 1, amounted to only 3,542 tons compared with 4,400 tons September 1, showing a decrease over the previous month for the first time since November last year. British imports of ham and bacon were about the same as in August and about equal to imports in September last year, but stocks on hand in Liverpool declined to 16,500 boxes October 1 as compared with 20,000 the month previous. Preliminary figures on exports of bacon, ham, and shoulders from the United States to the United Kingdom during September are considerably lower than for August.

Prices of all grades of bacon in British markets declined quite sharply during the first three weeks of September after rising since April, but improved somewhat in the last part of the month. The average for the month, however, was below the average for August. On the basis of Liverpool prices, Danish sides declined relatively more than American and Canadian, the supply of which was reported somewhat limited, while Danish cuts were quite plentiful. American prime western steam lard at Liverpool rose from an average of about \$15.20 in August to \$15.86 per 100 pounds in September.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1-OCT. 11, 1923 AND 1924.

Commodity.	: July 1- : July 1- :		Week ending			
	: Oct. 13. :	: Oct. 11. :	: Sept. 20 :	: Sept. 27 :	: Oct. 4 :	: Oct. 11
	: 1923 :	: 1924 :	: 1924 :	: 1924 :	: 1924 :	: 1924
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels
Wheat.....	39,756 :	54,772 :	a/ 7,752 :	a/ 5,772 :	a/ 8,980 :	a/ 10,547
Wheat flour....	b/ 1,273 :	b/ 1,738 :	-- :	-- :	-- :	--
Rye.....	7,408 :	19,851 :	2,825 :	3,067 :	4,558 :	4,149
Corn.....	2,815 :	1,729 :	91 :	155 :	128 :	86
Oats.....	461 :	1,898 :	38 :	330 :	865 :	475
Barley.....	6,323 :	6,637 :	367 :	405 :	1,494 :	1,380

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including flour via Pacific ports.

b/ From July 1 to August 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

RYE - ACREAGE IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924 Preliminary
NORTH AMERICA	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Canada.....	111	1,842	2,105	1,448	791
United States	2,236	4,528	6,672	5,157	4,337
Total North America	2,353	6,370	8,777	6,605	5,128
EUROPE					
Norway	37	36	30	27	27
Sweden	977	913	872	869	869
Denmark	a 636	559	547	574	(550)
Netherlands	557	499	500	519	489
Belgium	a 672	559	531	573	563
Luxemburg	26	21	20	20	20
France	a 3,095	2,227	2,195	2,215	2,152
Spain	1,988	1,786	1,757	1,801	1,872
Portugal	b 271	573	665	665	(650)
Italy	a 346	a 327	320	315	314
Switzerland	60	57	48	48	48
Germany	a 12,713	10,539	10,236	10,790	10,526
Austria	a 1,110	758	834	922	927
Czechoslovakia	a 2,605	2,181	2,174	2,125	2,073
Hungary	a 1,608	1,341	1,663	1,620	1,625
Yugoslavia	a 732	461	487	462	392
Bulgaria	a 542	466	442	425	361
Rumania	a c 1,286	795	659	668	649
Poland	a 12,127	8,866	11,225	11,477	10,915
Lithuania	a 1,749	1,248	1,369	1,442	1,329
Latvia	a 888	561	584	649	658
Esthonia	a 486	353	392	406	394
Finland	589	583	586	583	572
Russia, including all pre- sent Russian Territory.	a 61,913	47,927	45,658	50,901	-
Total Europe ex- cluding Russia ...	45,100	35,709	38,136	39,195	37,988
Total Northern Hem- isphere excluding Russia	47,453	42,079	46,913	45,800	43,116

RYE - ACREAGE IN SPECIFIC COUNTRIES, -CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.					
Country:	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25. Preliminary
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Chile	5	4	4	3	(3)
Argentina	85	242	366	297	321
Australia	9	4	(4)	(4)	(4)
New Zealand	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	103	251	375	305	328
Total World, excluding Russia .	47,556	42,330	47,288	46,105	43,444

Figures in parenthesis are unofficial estimates.

a. Estimated for present territory.

b. Three-year average.

c. Four-year average.

RICE PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In terms of cleaned rice).

Countries.	1923.	1924.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.
United States	461,889	488,500
Bulgaria	5,658	4,739
Italy	354,442	374,138
Spain	165,048	149,695
Ceylon	148,148	172,840
Indo-China:		
Annam	a 285,784	a 251,762
Tonking	a 238,154	a 401,460
Japan	8,712,520	9,120,430
Formosa	a 407,550	a 437,770
Egypt	b 135,192	b 123,346
Java and Madura	3,359,815	3,862,459
Total	14,274,200	15,347,139
World production c	59,000,000	-

a. Production for first six months.

b. Sefi or summer crop.

c. Exclusive of China where the crop was estimated last year by a prominent Chinese authority at 25,000,000 short tons. A normal crop is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 short tons.

RYE - PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.					
Country.	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924 Preliminary
NORTH AMERICA	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Canada	2,094	21,455	32,373	23,232	12,799
United States	36,093	61,675	103,362	63,023	65,805
Total	38,187	83,130	135,735	86,255	78,604
EUROPE					
Norway	974	1,043	862	742	718
Sweden	24,900	26,558	22,678	24,399	16,259
Denmark	a 19,104	12,304	14,284	14,284	(8,000)
Netherlands	16,422	14,987	17,140	14,571	13,962
Belgium	a 23,644	21,273	18,384	20,787	19,737
Luxemburg	651	441	250	409	378
France	a 52,501	44,392	38,412	36,517	(38,738)
Spain	27,636	28,118	26,252	28,075	29,723
Portugal	(3,000)	4,564	5,294	5,372	(5,000)
Italy	a 6,317	6,519	5,563	6,484	6,299
Switzerland	1,783	1,559	1,488	1,646	1,433
Germany	a 368,337	267,648	206,049	263,037	236,128
Austria	a 23,785	13,161	13,589	15,836	15,449
Czechoslovakia	a 63,538	53,735	51,097	53,377	46,375
Hungary	a 31,377	23,177	25,147	31,274	22,854
Yugoslavia	a 9,004	6,170	4,523	5,906	6,450
Bulgaria	a 7,539	6,095	7,453	6,862	6,590
Rumania	a b 20,644	9,081	9,206	9,359	(7,000)
Poland	a 218,943	167,558	197,372	234,727	178,630
Lithuania	a 24,283	21,047	24,249	25,622	17,768
Latvia	a 13,061	9,806	6,845	10,770	(9,400)
Estonia	a 8,129	5,908	5,797	6,550	(6,000)
Finland	10,490	11,692	10,530	9,448	11,718
Russia, including all present Russian Territory	a 743,519	403,127	569,259	-	-
Total Europe ex- cluding Russia ..	976,062	756,836	712,464	826,054	704,609
Total Northern Hemisphere ex- cluding Russia ..	1,014,249	839,966	848,199	912,309	783,213

RYE - PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, -CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.					
Country.	: Average :	:	:	:	:
	: 1909-10 to:	1921-22.:	1922-23.:	1923-24.:	1924-25.
	: 1913-14. :	:	:	:	:
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000
	: Bushels :	Bushels:	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels
Chile.....	111 :	58 :	62 :	58 :	-
Argentina.....	640 :	1,692 :	3,526 :	4,368 :	-
Australia.....	114 :	50 :	(50) :	(50) :	-
New Zealand.....	114 :	32 :	18 :	(18) :	-
Total Southern Hem-	:	:	:	:	:
isphere.....	979 :	1,832 :	3,656 :	4,494 :	-
Total World ex-	:	:	:	:	:
clusive of Russia:	1,015,228:	841,798 :	851,855 :	916,803 :	-

Figures in parenthesis unofficial estimates.

a. New Boundaries.

b. Four-year average.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN RYE.

Before the war, Russia, Germany and Hungary supplied over 60 per cent of the rye entering into world trade. Today Germany is an importer instead of an exporter of rye. Russia, which became a negligible factor in international commerce during the war and post-war years, in 1923-24, again took her place as the principal exporter of this commodity, total shipments amounting to about 40,000,000 bushels. During the year ended June 30, 1924, the United States ranked second as an exporter of rye, and together with Canada and Argentina supplied 29,000,000 bushels. This offset Germany's prewar exportable surplus. At the present time, the heaviest importers of rye, outside of Germany, are the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

Exports of rye from the United States amounted to approximately 20,000,000 bushels during the year ending June 30, 1924. This was our smallest export since 1918 but exceeded that of any year previous to that date. Of the total amount exported during 1923-24, over 43 per cent left the country by way of Canada, destined ultimately for European countries, while 28 per cent was consigned to Germany direct and about 6 per cent each to Netherlands and Norway.

RYE, INCLUDING FLOUR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1910-1924.

Country.	Average				(Preliminary)	
	1910 - 1914		1923		1924	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Algeria.....	b/	--	b/ c/	c/ 3	--	--
Argentina.....	b/	d/ 273	--	1,650	--	3,059
Bulgaria.....	--	1,925	--	--	--	--
Canada.....	68	58	26	9,138	21	8,596
Hungary.....	140	14,150	c/ 2	20	--	3,657
Rumania.....	e/ 26	2,992	--	225	--	771
Russia.....	5,381	33,979	--	--	--	f/ 42,471
Spain.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States..g/	--	888	--	51,663	--	19,902
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Austria.....	1,469	2	1,609	c/ 6	3,788	--
Belgium g/	5,755	830	231	1,177	1,554	243
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	146	c/ 186	4,827	1,020
Denmark.....	8,753	288	5,405	420	10,227	510
Finland.....	--	--	6,596	8	10,563	10
France..... g/	3,316	26	614	599	2,776	1,071
Germany..... g/	16,226	43,936	42,765	651	24,940	63
Greece.....	--	--	c/ 704	--	--	--
Italy.....	649	2	227	3	230	237
Latvia.....	--	--	748	c/ 73	2,059	--
Netherlands.....	29,557	17,889	3,179	1,266	9,432	2,978
Norway.....	10,644	h/ 51	6,856	--	8,097	--
Poland.....	--	--	c/ 7	c/ 1	--	--
Portugal..... i/	174	b/	--	--	--	--
Sweden.....	3,940	59	809	439	4,626	150
Switzerland.....	728	1	c/ 2	b/ c/	--	--
Other countries.....	1	--	--	--	81	--
Total countries reported.....	86,827	117,349	69,926	67,528	83,221	84,738

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Years ending July 31 as compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture.

b/ Less than 500 bushels. c/ Ten months ending May 31.

d/ Calendar years 1909-1913.

e/ Average for the seasons 1911-12 to 1913-14. f/ Commercial source.

g/ Years ending June 30.

h/ Season 1913-14.

i/ The month of July, 1914, is not included in the average.

RYE INCLUDING FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES,
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910-1924.

Year ending :	Denmark :	Finland :	Germany :	Netherlands :	Norway :
June 30. :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :
1910.....:	---	---	---	---	---
1911.....:	---	---	---	---	---
1912.....:	---	---	---	---	---
1913.....:	108,515:	---	273,616:	401,634:	---
1914.....:	609,870:	---	194,962:	604,290:	---
1915.....:	3,056,578:	---	---	1,209,297:	5,993,262
1916.....:	2,084,120:	---	---	1,704,762:	8,339,233
1917.....:	1,168,437:	---	---	781,617:	7,810,386
1918.....:	---	---	---	15,948:	2,721,252
1919.....:	795,583:	---	---	2,034,739:	5,694,722
1920.....:	12,330:	11,086,983:	632,465:	1,242,482:	5,098,652
1921.....:	214,285:	1,260,601:	14,909,579:	9,145,193:	5,067,317
1922.....:	1,005,748:	1,494,532:	5,745,380:	3,709,845:	4,831,934
1923.....:	1,016,049:	1,291,250:	16,426,487:	9,257,700:	5,936,825
1924.....:	569,027:	572,985:	5,622,860:	1,310,224:	1,218,281
Year ending :	United Kingdom :	Canada :	Other countries :	Total :	
June 30. :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	
1910.....:	178,823:	14,557:	48,882:	242,262	
1911.....:	---	26,926:	13,197:	40,123	
1912.....:	---	26,394:	4,990:	31,384	
1913.....:	745,856:	111,384:	213,733:	1,854,738	
1914.....:	449,349:	108,007:	306,214:	2,272,692	
1915.....:	913,011:	84,395:	1,770,235:	13,026,778	
1916.....:	629,921:	164,713:	2,327,402:	15,250,151	
1917.....:	1,135,511:	1,148,711:	1,658,837:	13,703,499	
1918.....:	7,359,505:	22,627:	7,067,085:	17,186,417	
1919.....:	20,790,957:	584,372:	6,567,077:	36,467,450	
1920.....:	4,396,501:	5,237,279:	23,824,269:	41,530,961	
1921.....:	631,398:	3,237,498:	12,871,595:	47,337,466	
1922.....:	726,800:	8,437,267:	3,992,346:	29,943,852	
1923.....:	899,892:	14,238,593:	2,596,172:	51,662,968	
1924.....:	175,496:	8,603,671:	1,829,175:	19,901,719	

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WORLD LIVESTOCK AND MEAT NEWS

Figures on inspected slaughter in Germany during the first half of 1924 indicate that while still much below her pre-war level of meat production, Germany has made decided gains in this direction since last year.

The number of animals slaughtered during this period as compared with the same period last year was as follows: Cattle, 1,238,938 as compared with 1,141,771, an increase of 12.9 per cent; calves, 1,929,908 compared with 1,597,754, an increase of 20.8 per cent; swine, 4,569,837 or 50.2 per cent more than in the first six months of 1923. Sheep showed a small increase from 500,936 to 563,087 while the number of goats slaughtered decreased from 114,511 to 103,793. The slaughtering were smaller in all cases than during the same period of 1913, and in the case of swine were still nearly 42 per cent below figures for that year. The number of calves slaughtered was only 2.3 per cent below 1913.

The official livestock returns for Northern Ireland show decreases in all classes of animals except sheep since last year. Cattle decreased from 748,000 to 736,000; swine from 196,000 to 140,000; goats from 58,000 to 55,000 and horses from 109,000 to 103,000. Sheep increased by 45,000 from 464,000 to 509,000 head. Of this number 20,000 were ewes kept for breeding, the remaining 25,000, lambs under one year of age. This increase of sheep in Northern Ireland, together with the 1,007,000 increase in England and Wales, and the increase of 77,400 in Scotland brings the total increase of sheep in Great Britain and Northern Ireland over last year to 1,129,000. The decrease in other animals, particularly that in swine, was contrary to the tendency in Great Britain. Statistics for the Irish Free State are not yet available.

Shipments of meat from New Zealand during July and August this year were larger than for the same months last year. The number of mutton carcasses shipped amounted to 389,000 compared with 278,000 last year; lamb carcasses totaled 835,000 against 688,000 last year and beef quarters numbered 61,000 compared with 60,000 last year. These shipments leave the stocks of lamb in the Dominion comparatively light, with about 200,000 carcasses on hand while the mutton will total about 500,000 carcasses.

The July killings were very small, amounting only to about 70,000 sheep and lambs. All works are now closed down so far as meat for export is concerned and will not re-open for a month or more.

Very mild weather continued practically throughout August with everything pointing to an early season. These conditions have been very favorable for stock and the early spring lambs but considerably more rain is needed.

GERMANY'S INSPECTED SLAUGHTER DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1913,
1923 AND 1924.

Livestock.	First six months.		
	1913.	1923.	1924.
Cattle.....	1,557,254	1,141,771	1,288,938
Calves.....	1,985,651	1,597,754	1,929,908
Swine.....	7,819,173	3,042,018	4,569,837
Sheep.....	842,392	500,936	563,087
Goats.....	287,913	114,511	103,793

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, June 6, 1924 and September 2, 1924.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP AND MONSOON RAINS

The Indian wheat crop is grown under conditions vastly different from those prevailing in any other important wheat-raising country. Winter wheat must pass through a cold season that is usually almost rainless, and accordingly is largely dependent upon moisture conserved from the preceding monsoon period by a system of dry farming. Fallows reserved for wheat will absorb and store large quantities of water, particularly if a break in the monsoon permits plowing to be done.

During the current season, the monsoon was much later than usual being practically inactive in northwest India throughout June. In July there was a marked strengthening and the combined rainfall during these two months was slightly above normal over the plains of India. In the Punjab where about one third of the Indian wheat crop is produced, however, rainfall was 20 to 40 per cent below normal during this period. During August rainfall was more general over the whole of India with a temporary break about the middle of the month. In the Punjab and parts of the United Provinces, however, rainfall was light to moderate. During the first half of September there were heavy rains in the Punjab and prospects for seeding improved.

In general, the important wheat producing districts, namely, the Punjab and United Provinces, have not had the heavy mid monsoon rains during August and September which are necessary for favorable conditions of seeding and for growth and development of the plant. This deficiency of rainfall may result in a decreased acreage or change of crops.

The "great millet" one of the important food crops can rarely be sown in the United Provinces with any chance of success after the end of July. A seriously delayed monsoon means a partial replacement of this cereal by the smaller millets of lower yield and a corresponding increase in the consumption of barley and wheat.

BRITISH APPLE MARKET

Variety and grade	Origin	Market	Week ending		Week ending	
			Oct. 11, 1924		Oct. 11, 1924	
			Per Barrel		Per Barrel	
York Imperial						
All grades.....	Virginia	London	\$5.80 -	\$7.36	\$5.82 -	\$7.16
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	5.35 -	7.58	4.48 -	7.39
Jonathan						
All grades.....	"	London	8.03 -	8.92	6.27 -	7.16
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	6.24 -	8.70	5.82 -	7.83
Yellow Newtown						
All grades.....	"	London	8.47 -	9.37	.....	.....
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	5.13 -	6.91	4.92 -	5.59
Ben Davis						
All grades.....	"	London	6.24 -	6.69	.....	.....
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	5.58 -	6.47	5.37 -	6.49
Gano						
All grades.....	"	"	5.56 -	6.47	5.37 -	6.49
Stayman Winesap						
All grades.....	"	"	5.58 -	6.47	.....	.....
Winesap						
All grades.....	"	"	.....	.....	5.82 -	6.71
Wealthy						
All grades.....	New York	London	5.35 -	5.80	.....	.....
All grades.....	"	Liverpool	.....	.....	4.48 -	6.71
			Per Box		Per Box	
Jonathan						
Extra Fancy.....	Oregon	"	.....	.....	\$3.13 -	\$3.92
Fancy.....	Washington:	"	\$3.12 -	\$3.91	.....	.....
C Grade.....	"	"	2.68 -	3.12	.....	.....
All grades.....	"	London	3.35 -	4.46	.....	.....
Yellow Newtown						
Fancy.....	Oregon	Liverpool	\$3.35 -	\$3.47	2.91 -	3.36
C grade.....	"	"	2.68 -	3.12	.....	.....
All grades.....	"	London	3.79 -	4.01	3.36 -	4.03
All grades.....	California:	Liverpool	.....	.....	2.24 -	2.69
All grades.....	"	London	.....	.....	2.91 -	3.80
Ben Davis						
Fancy.....	Oregon	Liverpool	.....	.....	3.36 -	3.76
C Grade.....	"	"	.....	.....	2.46 -	2.91

Prices realized for American apples on British markets during the week ending October 11, 1924, show scarcely any improvement over the previous week. Movement to foreign countries is exceeding last year's volume. Exports of boxed apples, particularly, are found in excess of the 1923 movement to this date. Total shipments from the opening of the present season to the end of September were 313,583 barrels and 559,567 boxes. Weekly shipments from the United States and Canada of both boxed and barreled apples are now running about 100,000 pieces.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE

Country and Item	Unit	August: 1909-13: Average:	Sept.: 1909-13: Average:	Sept.: 1923	August: 1924	Sept.: 1924
<u>United Kingdom:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Fat pigs at representa-						
tive English markets...	Thousands:	--	--	51	36	50
Pigs bought for curing						
in Ireland.....	"	a 101	a 118	58	91	97
Supplies of Brit. &						
Irish pork at London	Thousand					
Central Markets.....	pounds	--	--	2,148	2,146	4,140
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>						
Ham and bacon.....	"	55,227	50,488	88,939	93,520	91,056
Lard.....	"	14,168	12,197	18,291	26,251	13,586
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon, hams & shoul-						
ders from U. S. to						
U. K.	"	26,207	22,312	46,279	35,496	24,439
Lard from U. S. to						
U. K.	"	11,288	11,368	16,720	15,285	11,682
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Hams, bacon & shoulders:	Thousand					
Liverpool end of month:	boxes	--	--	22	20	17
Lard, refined, Liver-	Thousand					
pool, end of month.....	pounds	--	--	6,373	9,858	7,934
<u>Prices at Liverpool -</u>						
Wiltshire sides (Amer.):	100 lbs.	--	--	20.23	19.99	19.32
Wiltshire sides (Can.):	"	15.67	15.69	20.99	21.05	20.21
Wiltshire sides (Dan.):	"	16.60	16.70	23.02	24.59	22.80
Lard, Prime Steam						
Western.....	"	12.10	12.50	14.02	15.19	15.86
<u>Denmark:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Pigs killed in export						
slaughter houses.....	Thousands:	a 198	a 196	231	300	
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon.....	pounds	b 24,394	b 21,896	30,626	c 39,159	c 39,020
<u>Germany:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Receipt of hogs at 14						
cities.....	Thousands:	301	308	61	201	
Slaughter of hogs at						
36 centers.....	"	340	357	59	222	
a/ 1911 - 1914 average.	b/ 1913.					
c Preliminary.						

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE,
CONTINUED

Country and Item	Unit	:August :1909-13: :Average:	:Sept. :1909-13: :Average:	:Sept. :1923	:August :1924	:Sept. :1924
<u>Germany, continued:</u>						
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>	Thousand					
Bacon.....	pounds	203:	296:	10,115:	3,330:	
Lard.....	"	14,080:	17,082:	27,604:	23,894:	
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon to Germany, Bel-						
gium & Netherlands						
from U. S.	"	1,273:	1,391:	16,965:e	5,163:e	6,851
Lard to Germany, Bel-						
gium & Netherlands						
from U. S.	"	15,903:	17,004:	45,529:	41,164:	34,108
<u>Prices -</u>	Dollars per					
Lard, Hamburg.....	100 lbs.	--:	--:	31.14:	16.45:	16.63
Margarine, Berlin.....	"	--:	--:	13.30:	12.87:	13.29
Hogs, live weight,						
Berlin.....	"	12.31:	12.37:	22.78:	15.79:	17.90
Potatoes, feeding,						
Berlin.....	"	.33:	.33:			
Barley, feeding,						
Leipzig.....	"	1.72:	1.73:	1.45:		
<u>United States:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Inspected slaughter....	Thousands:	1,964:	1,905:	3,212:	3,070:	
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon, hams	Thousand					
and shoulders.....	pounds	33,018:	30,317:	76,910:	52,366:	36,405
Exports of lard.....	"	35,431:	37,503:	83,630:	75,937:	59,153
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Lard in cold storage end						
of month.....	"	d 28844:	d 33755:	72,608:	124,676:c	83,854
<u>Prices -</u>	Dollars per					
Hogs, Chicago.....	100 lbs.	8.00:	8.15:	8.35:	9.38:	9.57
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	10.39:	11.24:	15.06:	15.94:	16.32

c Preliminary

d 1919-1923 average

e Cumberland sides included in exports of bacon as in years prior to 1922.

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